

THE Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB VIII

Quicquid agunt homines—nosiri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

VOL. V

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1791.

LEARN-TO-N: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where subscriptions, at Fifteen shillings per Annum, Advertisements &c. are thankfully received. and Printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Nearly ready for the press and will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers, can be obtained,

HOLLAND'S ESSAY

In three parts.

I Containing the contract of Creation and Redemption. Shewing that the fundamental doctrines of Calvin and Arminius joined together; completely forms the foundation or system of Universal Restoration, without the smallest diminution or addition.

II The method and manner of the restoration of all to its original state of rectitude and innocence in which it was at first created, opening a plain and familiar light into the Prophet Ezekiel's visions and the Revelations.

III The Apostolic mode, of Church Government, shewing the olive branches which thro' the two golden pipes empties he golden oil out of themselves, or the formation of the man Christ Jesus out of his members. When he above is put to press, the terms will be made public.

READY

CASH

WILL be given for two likely young negro men between the age of sixteen and twenty four—a good character of them will be required—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE

FOR

CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age—enquire of the printer.

Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now Opening, by
TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH

In the new house opposite Mr. Collins's Tavern, in Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE & QUEEN'S WARE, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Furs certificates &c.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Perry deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to make them known immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

JOHN BRADFORD, Atm.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

PROPOSALS

For Printing Observations upon the Doctrines of

ABSOLUTE DECREES

And the

Freedom of the Human Will.

By
EBENEZER BROOKS.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain about 70 or 80 pages Octavo, and will be delivered to the subscribers stitched in brown paper, at 1/6 each copy.

II. The work shall be committed to Press, as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

III. The money to be paid at the time of subscribing.
Subscriptions taken in at this Office.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Woodford county on Glens creek, a black horse, three years old, 14 hands high, a small star, branded on the near jaw and shoulder K and on the buttock C Appraised to £.5.

James Stepp
July 26, 1791.

A NUMBER of horses the property of the United States, strayed from the different brigades and in almost every county in the midst of Kentucky. The horses are branded US; any persons delivering any such horses to Capt. Root, Sanders on Catrarin in Woodford county, shall have ample reward as so acting. Paid by R. bt. Benham, or Robt. Sanders.

10
August 27, 1791.

FIVE

DOLLARS

REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, her, living in Woodford county, a brown horse, about 14 hands & a half high, nine years old, not branded, a scar on his hip, occasioned by fire and a scar on the top of his head, occasioned by the pole evil. Whoever delivers said horse to me shall have the above reward.

October 20, 1791.

THE meeting of the Committee of this county on the third Monday in October, being prevented by the business of the weather; This is to give notice that a meeting of said Committee is appointed on the second Friday in November next, at Mr. Crawford's meeting house, called the Walnut Hill.

October 20, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber living on the waters of Cane run, Fayette county, a sorrel mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder H and on the near buttock III. Pasted and appraised to £7 10.

Charles Shepherd.
Oct. 11, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber in Fayette county, on the waters of Hickman, a bright Bay filley, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze face, her off hind foot white, and her near hind foot partly white, branded W on the near shoulder. Appraised to £7.

Roger Patten.
July 9, 1791.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

ALL those who are indebted to, or have any demands against me, are desired to come and settle their respective accounts as soon as possible; As I am under obligation to start to the settlement on the 15th of next month.

SAMUEL AYRES.
Lexington, Oct. 20, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber on the waters of Marble creek, a red steer, with a little white under his belly, marked with a crop and swallow-tail in each ear, and under-keel in the left, about 3 years old; Appraised to £.15.

John Baker.
April 9, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber on the own fork of Elkhorn, a brown two year old heifer, with a white face and white on her belly, marked with something like a half crop in both ears; Appraised to £.10.

Ritty Miner.
June 14, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber in Fayette, a draught Ox, about 14 years old, his back and belly white and his sides brindle, appears to be a gentle hipshot, marked with a crop in the right ear and a kind of a swallow-tail in the left. Appraised to £.28.

James Patten.
July 9, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, about 2 miles from Shannon's mill a red and white pied steer, 2 years old past, marked with a crop, and an underkeel and overkeel in the right ear, and a crop and underkeel in the left. Appraised to £.4.

George Harper.
October 15, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Woodford county near the Courthouse, a Roan Mare, about three years old this spring, blind in the off eye, 13 hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £.6.

John M Cumsey.
May 3, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, a gray mare, and an iron gray colt, the mare thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus 3 short dock, 12 or 13 years old; The colt a year old, 12 hands high; Appraised the mare to £.2 and the colt to £.4.

Christopher Wolfe.
June 1791.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 7.

Copy of the King's Proclamation to all the French, on his departure from Paris. (Continued)

"THE Societies of Friends of the Constitution, are much more powerful, and engross every part of the active administration. The King has been declared supreme head of the army; however, every thing has been done by the committees of the National Assembly, without my participation: they have granted to the King the nomination of some places, yet the choice which he has made, has experienced contradiction; he has been obliged to revise the operations of the General officers of the army because their choice displeased clubs; to them only are to be attributed the greater number of the revolts of the regiments: when an army no longer respects its officers, it becomes the terror and firebrand of the state: the King has always been of opinion that officers ought to be punished as well as soldiers, and that the road to promotion ought not to be open to the latter according to their desert. As to the foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conduct of negotiations; but they have taken from him the right of making war; they ought not however to have suspected that he would ever declare war without special reason. The right of making peace is of a different sort. The King wishes only to act in concert with the nation, but what power will enter into negotiations, when the right of revising them shall belong to the National Assembly.

"Independently of the necessary secrecy, which it is impossible to preserve in an Assembly whose deliberations are public, who would choose to stipulate engagements, except the persons with whom they were formed, had the power of ratifying them? With respect to finances, the King had recognized before the States General the right which the nation has of granting subsidies, and in this respect he complied on the 23d June with every thing that had been demanded: On the 4th February the King requested the National Assembly to take into consideration the state of the finances; they deferred it too long; they have not yet a just statement of the receipt and expenditure; they allowed themselves to go into hypothetical calculations; the ordinary taxes are in arrears, and the resource which has been employed of the twelve hundred millions of assignats almost exhausted; they have left to the King nothing upon this occasion but a barren nomination; he knew the difficulty of this part of the administration; and if it were possible that this machine could have been put in motion without his direct superintendence, his Majesty would only have regretted that there was no diminution of the imposts: an object which he desired, and in which, had it not been for the American war, he should most certainly have succeeded.

"The King has been declared Supreme Head of the Administration of the kingdom, and he has been able to change nothing without the decision of the Assembly. The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out such defiance against the agents of the King, and the penalties denounced against provocations have occasioned so much alarm, that these agents have remained without force. The form of government is in two respects particularly faulty; the Assembly exceeds the limits of its power in interfering in justice and the internal administration; by its commitments of researches, it exercises the most barbarous of all despotisms. It has established associations, known by the name of Friends of the Constitution, with present corporations

infinitely more dangerous than the ancient; they deliberate on every part of the government, and exercise a power of such preponderance, that all the bodies, and even the Assembly itself, can do nothing except by their order. The King does not think it possible to preserve such a Government. In proportion as the period of the labours of the Assembly approaches, the faces of whom it is composed lose their credit. The new regulations, instead of pouring balm upon the sores, on the contrary inflame their malignity; a thousand journals and libellous pamphlets perpetuate the disorder, which the Assembly is unable to remedy; their labours tend only to a government, metaphysical in its principles, and impracticable in its execution.

"Frenchmen, is it this which you intended by sending your Representatives? Did you desire that the despotism of clubs should replace the monarchy under which the kingdom has prospered during fourteen hundred years? The attachment of Frenchmen to their monarch is ranked among the number of their virtues. I have received marks of it too affecting to be ever forgotten; the King would not bring forward the following, were it not to reveal to his faithful subjects the disposition of the factious. The people kept in pay for the triumph of M. Necker, affected not to pronounce the name of King; they, at this period, persecuted the Archbishop of Paris; a courier of the King was stopped, searched, and the letters which he carried broke open; at this time the Assembly seemed to insult the King; it was determined to carry to Paris the words of peace; during his journey, they stopped, in order to suppress any cry of *Vive le Roi*. They even made a motion to carry him off, and to put the Queen in a convent; this motion was applauded. On the nights of the 4th and 5th, when it was proposed to the Assembly to go and hold their sitting in the presence of the King, the answer was, that it was not consistent with their dignity to go thither. From that moment the scenes of horror were renewed. Upon the arrival of the King at Paris, an innocent person was maltreated almost under his eyes, in the garden of the Thuilleries; while all who abused religion and the throne received the honor of triumph. At the Federation of the 14th July, the National Assembly declared that the King was the head; but in order to show that they could name another, his family was placed separately from him; it was then, however that he spent the most agreeable moments of his residence at Paris.

"When, from religious motives, Medaris wished to go to Rome, notwithstanding the declaration of rights, their departure was opposed; they were carried to Bellevue, and then to Arney-le Duc, to wait the orders of the Assembly for their departure: the authority of the King was disregarded. In the tumult which factiously disposed persons excited at Vincennes, those who assembled around the King from regard to his safety were maltreated; so far was their influence carried that their aims were broken in the presence of the King under whose protection they were. When, to get rid of an indisposition, he was preparing to go to St. Cloud; in order to stop him, they availed themselves of the respect which they knew he entertained for them, and the religion of his fathers the club of Cordeliers brought a charge against him as refractory to the law—in vain M. de la Fayette endeavoured to protect him: they violently seized the faithful servants who surrounded him, and he again resumed his prison. In fine, he was obliged to order the removal of his chapel, to approve the latter of the Minister of Foreign powers, and to go to miss at the new curacy of Saint Germain Auxerrois. With such motives, and in the impossibility which the king feels to prevent evil, it is

natural that he should endeavour to ensure his safety.

"Frenchmen, and you who are inhabitants of the good City of Paris withdraw your confidence from the suggestions of the factious, return to your King, he will always be your friend; when your holy religion shall be respected, when government shall be secured on a firm footing, and liberty established upon an unshaken basis. (Signed) "LOUIS."

Paris, 20th June, 1791.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the National Assembly, on the flight of the king and royal family.

Friday morning June 24.

A Deputation from the district of Clermont stated fresh particulars relating to the capture of the King.

M. Dumas undertook by order of M. Bouille, to protect his flight; but, abandoned by his dragoons, he was himself obliged to fly.

The King had a passport of this is a copy:

"On the part of the King.

"To all officers, civil and military, charged with the superintendence and maintenance of public order in the different departments of the kingdom:

"We enjoin you to suffer to pass, without interruption, the Barons de Korz, going to Frankfurt, with two children, a woman, a valet de chambre, and three domestics, without giving or suffering her to receive any hindrance.

"This passport to continue in force for one month only.

"Given at Paris June 3, 1791.

(Signed) Louis.

By the King

(Signed) Montmorin.

M. Montmorin was ordered to the bar, to state by whom, and how this passport was granted. He endeavoured to exculpate himself by saying he had been surprised.

Friday night.

The sitting was opened by the report of the Commission charged to examine the conduct of M. Montmorin with respect to the King's passport.

The commissioners stated, that having examined the registers, they had found that the passport had been obtained at the request of M. Simolin, the Russian ambassador in France.

A deputation of the Municipality of Paris presented to the Assembly the two citizens who stopped the king.

M. Drouet then gave the following recital:

"I am the Postmaster of Saint Menehould, formerly a dragoon in the regiment of Conde. My comrade William was formerly a dragoon of the Queen's regiment.

"On the twenty first of June, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, two carriages and eleven horses baited at my house—I thought I recognized the queen; and perceiving

man at the back part of the carriage, on the left, I was struck with the resemblance of his countenance to the King's effigy on an assignat of fifty livres.

"These carriages were conducted by a detachment of dragoons, which succeeded a detachment of hussars, under pretence of protecting a treasure. This effort confirmed me in my suspicion; particularly when I saw the commander of the detachment speak with great animation to one of the couriers. However, fearing to excite false alarms being alone and having no opportunity of consulting any one, I suffered the carriages to depart.

"But seeing immediately the dragoons making preparations to follow them, and observing that, after having asked horses for Verdun, the carriages took the road to Varennes I went a cross road, in order to rejoin them.

"I arrived before them at Varennes. It was eleven o'clock at night, very dark, and every one gone to bed. The carriages were stopped in a street, by a dispute which had taken place between the postillions and the post-master of the place. The post-master was desirous they should stop and refresh their horses according to custom; the king on the contrary, was desirous to hasten his departure.

"I then said to my comrade Are you a staunch patriot? don't doubt it, replied he, well (said I) the king is at Varennes. He must be stopped. We then alighted, and reflected, that in order to secure success to our plan, it was necessary to barricade the street and the bridge by which the king was to pass.

"My companion and I then went to the bridge of Varennes; fortunately there was a carriage there loaded with furniture—we overturned it, so as to render the road impassable; we then ran to seek the Procureur de la Commune, the mayor, the commandant of the national guard, and in a few minutes our number increased to eight men, who were all hearty in the cause.

"The commander of the national guard, accompanied by the procureur, approached the carriage, asked the travellers who they were, and where they were going? The queen answered that they were in a hurry. A sight of the passport was then demanded. She at length gave her passport to two guards of honor, who alighted and came to the inn.

"When the passport was read, some said it was sufficient—we combated this opinion; because it was not signed by the President of the National Assembly, as it should have been. If you are a foreigner, said we to the queen, how came you to have sufficient influence to have a detachment to follow you?

How came you, when you passed through Clermont, to have sufficient influence to be followed by a first detachment?

* In consequence of these reflections, and our perseverance, it was determined that the travellers should not proceed till the following day. They alighted at the house of the procureur.

* Then the king said to us, I am the king; these are my wife and children! we conjure you to treat us with that respect which the French have ever shewn their kings!

* The National guards immediately came in crowds, and at the same time the hussars arrived sword in hand—they endeavoured to approach the house where the king was, but we let them know, that if they persisted in taking him away, they should not tear him from us alive.

The commander of the national guards had the precaution to bring up two small field pieces, which he planted at the upper end of the street, and two others at the lower end, so that the hussars were between two fires. They were summoned to dismount. M. Jougles refused; he said that he and his troop would wold guard the king; he was answered, that the national guard guard him without his assistance. He persisted in his resolution; upon which the commander of the national guards gave orders to the gunners to form their ranks, and to fire. They took the matches in their hands—but the cannons were not then loaded.

* In a word, the commander of the national guards, and the national guards, acted so judiciously, that the contrived to disarm they hussars. The king was then made prisoner.

* Having thus fulfilled our duty, we returned home, amidst the applause of our fellow citizens; and we are come to lay before the national Assembly the homage of our services."

The President congratulated these brave citizens on this eminent service they had rendered their country.

The meeting was then suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.

THE grand fleet lies wind bound off the entrance of Bosphorus, ready to proceed into the Black Sea with the first favorable change.

The Squadron, fitted out for the protection of the Archipelago, consisting of two ships of the line, three frigates, and five sloops, departed, on the 10th instants, for the Dardanelles.

VIENNA, June 18.

On Wednesday evening we received a courier from Sissovia, who brought dispatches dated the 10th current.

On the 7th there was a conference, at which all the plenipotentiaries assisted; but the Turkish plenipotentiary having persisted in the declaration given on the 25th of May, the Austrian ministers observed, that as the armistice was now nearly expired, and they had no longer any business at Sissovia,

they would depart in the course of that day.

They were, however, prevailed upon, at the instance of the Ambassadors mediatory, to remain for forty-eight hours longer, in hopes of the arrival of a courier from the Grand Vezier.

The ultimatum of the Sublime Porte accordingly arrived on the night of the 8th inst. and, on the 9th, a fresh conference took place; but it being the firm resolution of Fethi Pacha, that the Ottoman Porte shall not cede a single inch of Territory to the house of Austria; and that he will sign no treaty whatever, which is not formed on the basis of a *status quo*; our ministers immediately departed for Bucharest, and crossed the Danube that very day.

In the mean time, the archduke Francis has issued orders for his troops to hold themselves in readiness to march; and it is confidently asserted here, that hostilities will be immediately commenced on the part of the enemy.

Our soldiers are exceedingly piqued by an observation of the Mussulman commander in chief, who has asserted, that it is the same thing to him whether he is to make war against the Russians alone, whom he hates with a deadly animosity, or jointly with the Austrians, whom he utterly despises.

A fresh campaign seems now to be certain, and, in all probability, it will be a bloody one.

PARIS, July 3.

M. de Bouille's letter has till now been looked upon as an arduous attempt to impose upon the National Assembly; the President however, after comparing it with the writings of that gentleman, has declared its authenticity; and this opinion has been confirmed by M. de La Fayette, who has just received a packet marked Luxembourg, sealed with the arms of the military fugitive, and containing two printed copies of this celebrated manifesto.

M. La Fayette's Address. The president announced that the commandant general had a wish to communicate some matter to the assembly.

M. La Fayette—"I have received from Luxembourg, under cover, from M. de Bouille two printed copies of his letter to the national assembly. If the project he therein announces should be realized, it will assuredly better become me to combat himself than to reply to his personalities. It is not therefore for the sake of Bouille, who calumniates my conduct, nor for your sake, first, who honour me by your confidence, but for the sake of such as his assertions may deceive that I am eager to disprove his slanders. He announces the heretofore an enemy to the form of government you have established. Messieurs, I do not renew the oath I have taken, but I am ready to shed my blood to maintain it."

The delivery of these sentiments was attended by much applause.

Sunday, July 3. M. Beaumartin resigned the chair, amidst the most flattering acknowledgments, to the presidency of M. C. Lameth.

July 4.

When the Ministers waited upon the King, on the 28th of June, after having feelingly represented to him the suspicions to which his flight had subjected them, and the dangers to which they had in consequence been exposed, they informed him, that it would henceforward be impossible for them to have any intercourse with him, without being accompanied by a Commissioner.

Five Members of the Section Mauconseil have already subscribed 500 Louis, as rewards for whoever shall bring the head of Bouille, or of that General, who shall command the troops destined to invade our frontiers. There are other subscriptions of the kind on foot.

A large company is expected to meet at the Crab orchard on the 14th of November, in order to start early next morning through the wilderness.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES

NEW-LONDON, September 15

Last Tuesday evening arrived here the brig *Three Brothers* Captain Edgerton, in 20 days from Cape Francois. In this vessel came M^{rs}. Rustan and Faurat, who are deputed from the Assembly at the Cape, to solicit assistance from the United States. They inform, that on the 23d ult. a general insurrection of the NEGROES took place in the quarter of the Cape—that they had destroyed all the plantations by fire—that they massacred, without distinction, every white man in their power—and that the morning this vessel sailed, the village of Petit-Acre, within three miles of the Cape, was destroyed—that the Negroes are in immense bodies—that they have cut off all communication with any part of the country—have entirely surrounded the Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter—that a general embargo had taken place, and all the sailors were constantly doing military duty—but all the shipping were crowded with women and children, and efforts of the inhabitants. Expresses had been sent to Jamaica and the Hayano to procure assistance.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Captain Smith, lately arrived, at New London from St. Eustatia, says a vessel had arrived there from the Coast of Guinea, and brought advice that an English schooner, on the coast, had been recently cut off, by the negroes, who sacrificed the whole, except one, who happened to escape. Among the killed, it said to be Captain William Hignal, of New London. By this effort of the negroes, 200 of them emancipated themselves.—So much for the Guinea trade.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in New-York, dated August 28.

The day after my last (August 22) an insurrection broke out amongst the negroes and mulattoes, and they are now destroying every person and thing they come across. There are now eleven plantations on fire in sight, and where it will end God only knows. The inhabitants are in the greatest fear the town will be burnt, and every American here mounts guard nightly. The inhabitants will not suffer any vessel to depart, fearing they will be under the necessity of embarking.

BALTIMORE, September 23.

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated September 16, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

"There is certain News in Town, received by Express, that the Mulattoes and Blacks have ravaged the Country for a large extent round Cape Francois, burning all the Plantations, and massacring every white Person, far and near; and when the Vessel, which brought the Information, came away, 14 Plantations were then on fire, in sight of the Cape, and all the Vessels embargoed, except the one which brought the News, on board of which came a Person to solicit Assistance from Congress."

LEXINGTON, November 5.

We are informed that 22 warriors of the Chickasaw tribe, are on their way to the Army, and will be in town this evening.

STOLEN

FROM the Garrison at Fort Washington on the night of the 26th ult. the following horse, viz. two bay horses the property of Col. Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter-Master-General, the one a bright bay, a natural trotter, about 9 years old, and nearly 15 hands high, without any brand or conspicuous natural mark—the other a dark bay, paces and trots alternately, mostly inclined to the former, 15 hands high, and eight years old, no brand or particular mark—Also one gray horse, the property of Col. Drake—One bay horse belonging to Capt. Strong, and one bay horse, the property of the United States, and branded either with a single C, or with a cannon mark on his shoulder. From some circumstances there is reason to conclude that they were stolen by White Villains, and that they are taken into the hands of the Kentucky settlements for sale.

Any person or persons apprehending the thief or thieves and securing them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive Twenty dollars, and an addition of Ten Dollars for every horse received and returned to the Garrison.

SAMUEL HODGDON, Q.M.G. Fort Washington, Oct. 6, 1791.

MR. Edward Bullock has commenced Post Riding; He will leave Lexington and be at Bourbon Courthouse, on the 11th and 15th of every Month, at Boonsborough the 2d, and 16th; at Madison Court-house the 3d and 17th; at Lincoln Court-house the 4th, and 18th; at Danville the 5th and 19th; at Harrodsburg the 6th and 20th; at Bard's Town the 7th and 21st; the 8th and 23d; at Louisville, and from thence up Bassiers creek to Lexington; but the time he will be at any particular place between Louisville and Lexington, cannot yet be ascertained, but will be made public when known. Mr. Bullock is hereby authorized to receive any subscription money and receipt for the same, which shall be good against

JOHN BRADFORD. Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by ANDREW BROWN, And the principal Booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, price One Dollar and three quarters, the

L A W S

Of The United States of America; Compiled with, and collected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 11th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I. Comprising the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties. To which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lewis Craig's mill, a red Heifer, with some white under her belly, 2 years old, marked with a slit in each ear; Appraised to £.1.15.

John Tully. July 4, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living two miles from Lexington, a red and white steer, about 4 years old; with the head mostly white, marked with a crop and undercoat in the left ear; Appraised to £.1.15.

Also a brandle steer, with some white spots, 3 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and crop off the left; Appraised to £.1.10.

Also a small red cow, 4 years old; crop and slit in the right ear; Appraised to £.1.10.

Noted by Joseph September 13, 1791.

SACRED TO THE MUSES

JEWISH ECONOMY.

TWO criminals, a Christian and a Jew,
Who'd been to honest feelings rather callous,
Were on a platform once exposed to view,
Or come, as some folks call it to the gallows;
O, as of late, is quainter phrase pre-
vails,
To try their weight upon the city scales.
In dreadful form, the constable and shrieve,
The priest, and ordinary, and crowd, attended,
Till fixed the noose, and all had taken leave,
When the poor, likewise, his friend-
ed,
Heard, by express from officer of state,
A gracious pardon quite reverse his fate.
Unmov'd he seem'd, and to the spot
Close sticking,
Ne'er offers, tho' he's bid, to quit
The place,
Till in the air the other fellow kick-
ed.
The Sheriff thought that some pecu-
liar grace,
Some Hebrew form of silent deep de-
votion,
Had for a while deprived him of his
motion.
But being question'd, by the sheriff's
orders,
Why not with proper officer re-
tiring,
In tone of voice that on the mar-
v'ous borders,
While that his looks were to the
beam astring,
"I only wait," said he, "before I do,
"O, Mister Catch to pay the sed-
man's clothes."

**Extracts from the Journals of a Convention, begun and held for the dis-
trict of Kentucky, at the Court-
house in Danville, in the County of
Mercer, on Monday the 26th day
of July 1791.**

RESOLVED Therefore that in
the month of December 1791,
on the respective court days of the
counties within the said district,
and at the respective places of hold-
ing courts therein, Representatives to
continue in appointment for seven
months shall be elected by the free
male inhabitants of each county above
the age of twenty one years, in like
manner as the delegates to this pre-
sent convention have been elected in
the proportions following. In the
county of Jefferson shall be elected
five Representatives. In the County
of Nelson five Representatives. In
the County of Mercer five representa-
tives. In the County of Lincoln five
representatives. In the County of Ma-
dison five Representatives. In the
County of Fayette five Representatives.
In the County of Woodford five
Representatives. In the County
of Bourbon five Representatives.
And in the County of Mason five
Representatives. Provided that no
person shall vote in any county ex-
cept that in which he resides, and
that no person shall be capable of
being elected unless he has been a
resident within the said district at
least one year. Each of the Officers
holding such elections shall continue
the same from day to day, passing
over Sunday, for five days including
the first day, and shall cause this re-
solution to be read each day imme-
diately preceding the opening of the
election, at the door of the Court-
house or other convenient place.
Each of the officers shall deliver to
each duly elected a Representative,

Certificate of his election, and shall
transmit a general return to the Clerk
of the Supreme Court to be by him
laid before the Convention. For every
neglect or any of the duties hereby
enjoined on such officers, he shall
forfeit one hundred pounds, to be
recovered by action of debt by any
person suing for the same. The said
Convention shall be held at Danville
on the first Monday in April, and shall
and may proceed after choosing a
President and other proper officers
and settling the proper rules of pro-
ceeding, to frame and establish a con-
stitution or form of Government, and
also to declare what laws shall re-
main in force, until altered or abo-
gated by Legislative Authority acting
under the Constitution to be framed
and established. Provided how-
ever, that five members assembled,
shall be a sufficient number to ad-
journ from day to day, and five writs
for judging vacancies which may
happen from deaths, resignations, re-
fusal to act. Provided also that in
case of the absence death, resigna-
tion or refusal to act of any of the
Officers appointed by this resolution
to hold the said elections, any Magis-
trate who shall choose to act in any
County where such absence, death, re-
signation or refusal to act shall hap-
pen, may proceed to hold such elec-
tion under the same rules as such
Officers should or might have held it.

A list of Letters in this Office.

- A Benjamin Archer.
- B John Bowch. Mary Burch. De-
borah Burner 2.
- C Captain Thomas Clay. Charles
Coffin. Mercer. Capt. George Cal-
well Mercer.
- D James Densford Fayette. Margaret
Duncan.
- E Elizabeth Ellis.
- G William Gray. David Graves Fay-
ette.
- H William Hopkins. John Henderson,
Lincoln. Enoch or Web Hayden. E-
lias Hitt Fayette. Andrew Hues Fay-
ette.
- F Capt. James Kenny Bourbon. Mo-
ses Kedy. Milly Kindred.
- L Robert Lockhart, Miami. Stephen
G. Lercher, Fayette. Levi Len-
g.
- M John McFerrer. Archibald Mar-
shall, Bourbon. Andrew M'Calla
re, etc. Col. Gabriel Madison.
- N William Neal.
- P Nathaniel Parfitt, Bourbon. Robt.
Poor, Mercer 2. Sarah Poor ditto.
Philip Philips. John Porter.
- Q John Quin.
- R James Richie, Fayette. Edmund Ri-
cardson. Thomas Ray.
- S James Scott. John Sleer, Lincoln
Thomas Sullenger. Woodford. Jo-
shua Stevens. Richard Stevens.
Rev. Robert Stubbs. Samuel Scott,
Mercer.
- T James Thoma. Fayette. Bennet
Taber, May's Lick. Kenneth Thomp-
son 2. Howel Tatum. David Ta-
ford Mercer.

UV.
Joseph Underwood, Nelson's Jos.
Vance, Woodford. 2 Edmund Vough-
an, 2. Laurence Veronike.

W
William Watton. Robert Wallace,
Fayette. Peter Whitton. Malcom
Worley. James Walker. Henry Wal-
ker. Ben. Withers. James Watkins.
James Wallace, Fayette. Jacob
Woodward. Benjamin Dod Wheeler.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of land with-
in the forks of Licking, at or
near a place known by the name of the
leg pond within four miles of Bourbon
court house. The title of which has
been adjudged to Parmenas Briscoe by
the Supreme Court of the District of
Kentucky—Also six hundred acres on
the west of Eagle creek, by an adju-
dication as aforesaid—Angrove, horn-
ed cattle, sheep or good horses will be
received in payment, but a Special
Warranty of the title will only be giv-
en.

James Twyman,
Attorney in law for
Parmenas Briscoe
Woodford, O. 10, 1791. 23 3w

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER
SMITH'S business.

An active lad of about 14 years
of age, will be taken an AP-
PRENTICE to the above business.
CHARLES WHITE.

LOST

IN Lexington streets, or on Scott's
road, a parcel of papers, folded in
a letter directed to me, in which was
a power of attorney from James Cole-
man, a judgment against Thomas Mer-
ry, obtained by Thomas Wood, with
a bond for the delivery of attested
property, an order for William San-
der's wages on the Maurice ex-
ecution and a receipt from the prime;
I should be much obliged to any per-
son finding such would leave them with
the prime, or give me or Thomas
Steeple intelligence where they are.
And oblige their humble Servant,
SAMUEL BROOKINS.
O. 22, 1791. (C.W.P.)

I Wish to contract for a con-
siderable quantity of Barley
to be delivered to me in Lexing-
ton, next fall Spring Barley
would be preferred.

Also a quantity of well cu-
ried Hops.
PERTON SHORT.
April 12, 1791.

Two Dollars reward,
STRAYED from the jurisdiction, liv-
ing near Lexington, about the 1st
of July last, a small roan horse, 8 or 9
years old, branded on the neck with an
W and outback H has a blaze in his
face, all his feet white and is junk in
the creel, has on a good bell fastened
with a black leather strap. Whoever
brings said horse to Mrs. M Con-
nell's Mill, shall have the above reward
paid by
Isaac Wilton.

WAR DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION is hereby given to
all the military invalids of the United
States, that the sum to which they are
entitled for six months of their annual
pension, from the 1st day of March,
1791, and which will become due on the
1st day of September ensuing, will be
paid on the said day by the Commis-
sioners of the Loans within the States,
respectively, under the usual regula-
tions, viz.

Every application for payment must be
accompanied by the following vouchers.
1st. The certificate given by the State,
specifying that the person possessing the
same is in fact an invalid, and accom-
panying the sum to which as such he is
actually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the
following form:
"A. B. came before me, one of the
Justices of the county of _____, in the
State of _____, and made oath that he is
the same A. B. to whom the original
certificate in his possession was given, of
which the following is a copy: (The cer-
tificate given by the State to be recited).
That he served _____ (regiment, corps or
vessel) at the time he was disabled, and
that he now resides in the _____ and con-
ty of _____ and has resided there for
the last _____ years, previous to which
he refused in _____

In case an invalid should apply for
payment by an attorney, the said attor-
ney, besides the certificate and oath
before recited, must produce a special
letter of attorney agreeably to the fol-
lowing form:—

"I, A. B. of county of _____
State of _____ do hereby constitute and
appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attor-
ney, to receive in my behalf of my pen-
sion for six months, as an invalid of the
United States, from the fourth day of
March one thousand seven hundred and
ninety one, and ending the fourth of
September, of the same year.
Signed and sealed }
in the presence of }
Witnessed.

A. knowledgeable before me—"
Applications of executors and admin-
istrators must be accompanied with legal
evidence of the respective officers, and
also of the time the invalid died, who
person they may claim.
By command of the President of the
United States,
H. K. K. X.
Secretary of War.

[The Printers of the respective States
are requested to publish the above in
their respective newspapers, for the space
of two Months.]

A PERSON who understands the
Kope making business may near of
good encouragement by applying to the
Printer.

I WISH to lease for the term of one
year, the Distillery and adjoining
plantation, late the property of Mr.
John Craig on Clear creek, Woodford
county; also the Mill on the plantation
whereon the said Craig now resides:—
possession of the distillery to be given
on the first day of September next—
of the adjoining plantation and Mill
aforesaid on the first day of January
following or earlier, with the consent
of Mr. John Craig. For terms apply
to Mr. William Morton, Merchant, in
Lexington.
PERTON SHORT.
June 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

A LOT on the Seminary land, con-
taining one hundred and forty
acres, for which the Trustee will give
a lease; For terms apply to Mr. John
Bryan near the premises, or the judic-
der.
Isaac Wilton.